WS BY TELEGRAPH. TERESTING FROM WASHINGTON CITY. Exciting Correspondence between Messrs. Cutting and Breckenridge.

RESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

sult of the Connecticut Election.

GREAT POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

The Latest from Washington.
PSIS OF THE CUTTING AND BRECKENRIDGE COR
PONDENCE—THE FINALE OF THE DISPUTE, ETC. Washington, April 4, 1854. not intended to publish the correspondence be Meesrs. Cutting and Breckenridge, such a publi being deemed necessary or advisable. We read the correspondence, and are permitted to make ollowing statement, which may be relied upon as

Monday, the 27th of March, after the personal dison in the House, Mr. Cutting addressed a note to breckenridge, in which he demanded of him a withnation as was due from one gentleman to another, e referred to Mr. Maurice as his friend to act for

that the word "false" was used by him in sonse ice of a previous expression made use of by Mr. Cutand until that was withdrawn he could not with the word complained of. With reference to the ege, and accordingly appointed Col. Hawkins friend to arrange preliminaries.

the following morning, Tuesday, Col. Hawkins met Maurice, and tendered to him a note from Mr. Breckige, accepting the alternative proposition suggested nted a letter from Mr. Cutting, which Col. Hawkins dered could not be received, on the ground, that no ional note could be accepted until Mr. Brecken-'s response to Mr. Cutting's challenge had been re-iby the latter. Thereupon both gentlemen sepa-, and Col. Hawkins delivered Mr. Breckenridge's

ting to Breckenridge.

Ir. Cutting, at this stage of the proceedings, substi-ed Col. Monroe for Mr. Maurice as his friend, who ited upon Col. Hawkins, and demanded the terms of ng. Wednesday morning Col. Hawkins met Col. Monroe,

a Wednesday morning Col. Hawkins met Col. Monroe, handed him in writing the terms, namely, to meet afternoon between three and four o'clock, near Mr. I's residence, with rifles, at sixty paces. At this inies we he position of Mr. Breckenridge as the challenged y was not called in question, but objection was to by- Col. Monroe to the hour of meeting, on the and that weapons could not be procured in time, reupon Col. Hawkins consented to a postponement of meeting till the following morning, and it was agreed the friends of the parties should meet that evening make final arrancements.

the friends of the parties should meet that evening make final arrangements.

In the evening Col. Monroe presented a paper in writching that his principal was the challenged not be challenging party, and, therefore, had the choice of spons which he named—pistols, at ten paces.

In the wins declined to accede to this view of the eor yield the right of his principal to name the time, ce and weapons, as the challenged party.

In Monroe took the ground that neither he nor his scipal considered the first note a challenge, but asked time to confer with Mr. Cutting.

In Monroe the next morning stated that he was horized by Mr. Cutting to declare that his first note is not intended as a challenge.

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Athorized by Mr. Cutting to declare that his first note has not intended as a challenge.

Col. Hawkins then referred them to Mr. Breckenridge's state of the 27th, in which he declined to make the straction of the word "false," so long as the cause related in Mr. Cutting 's previous expressions.

To this Mr. Cutting replied in writing, that the expressions used were intended as a criticism on his arguments, ad not as personal to Mr. Breckenridge.

Mr. Breckenridge thereupon expressed his satisfaction, the disavowal of any personal offence on the part of the color of the color of the disavowal of the part of the disavowal of the disavowal on the part Mr. Cutting at the time would have prevented all directly.

The affair was there terminated, to the satisfaction of X Y. Z.

The GADSDEN TREATY—ANTICIPATED OVERHAULING OF THE HOUSE CLERK—SECRETARY MARCY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, April 4—9 P. M.

The debate on the Gadsden treaty was continued in secutive session of the Senate to-day. The discussion overs the whole ground of our relation: with Mexico, and the probability is that it will last for some time, ppearances are against the confirmation of the treaty, nless amended materially, so as to take in Lower Cali-

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION

> Senate. WASHINGTON, April 4, 1854.

RELIEF BILL.

The Senate took up the bill for the relief of the repre entatives of Joseph Watson, deceased. OPPOSITION TO THE NERRASKA BILL. Mr. FESSENDEN presented remonstrances against the

Mr. SUMNER presented like remonstrances from men

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS, ETC.

The bill providing for the settlement of revolutionary laims was made the special order for Monday next. A few remonstrant petitions were presented.

EXECUTIVE SESSION-PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOR THE CONSTRUC Tion of six stram frigates.

Mr. Mason moved that the Senate go into executive seasion, which was agreed to.

The doors were temporarily opened to receive a message from the House announcing the passage of the Six Steam Frigate bill.

The Senate immediately took it up and passed it.

The bill from the House regulating the pay of Deputy

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1854. The consideration of the bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands was further postponed for one

Mr. BRENETT, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to equalize grants of land to the severa States for certain public purposes. He stated that at though the majority of the committee are against the passage, they are willing to take the sense of the House on the subject. He was for the same bill as he had here tofore reported, with an amendment made by the com there should be some principle of equality and justice The old States should have their share in the least ob The old States should have their share in the least objectionable form. The bill he introduced last year proposed a division of the lands, one hundred and fifty thousand acres, according to federal representation; but this bill proposed, instead of land, to apportion land warrants among both the old and the new States, that each may sell out as it chooses. There have been given to the States and territories twenty millions more of acres of land than have been sold. If New York had received her just share, she would have twenty one millions of dollars with which to pay her public debts. Was it not just that the old States shall receive their share of the public lands?

Before concluding the subject, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the

took up the GENERAL APPROPRIATION HILL—DEBIATS ON THE NEBRASKA CUNSTION.

Mr. CLINGMAN, (dem.) of N. C., said he should vote for the Senate Nebraska bill, and wished the Clayton amendment stricken out, not because it was wrong, but because it was put in to embarrass the passage of the measure. Mr. Badger's amendment does not change the character of the bill, which, as it now stands, does not prohibit the people in the Teritories from legislating as the constitution permits. It does not say there shall be no law on the subject of slavery, but merely that no law prohibitory or establishing it shall be renewed. It leaves the territory as though there never was law there on the subject. This is the best species of non-intervention. It says the people may legislate without the intervention of Congress, or French, Mexican, or Indian law. Therefore it is a better bill than those establishing the territorial governments of Usta and New Mexico of 1950, because those bills left the Mexican laws in force. It is better than the Clayton compromise, because that left the Mexican laws in force. The real point is this, shall the Territory be

ieff open to everybody, or shall the Wilmot proving be sexuled over it? In 1850 certain persons probased to be for non-intervention when they were not for it. There friends who sustained General Cas no doubt recommend the sexual control of the co

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

ALBANY, April 4, 1854. The Court of Appeals have refused to grant a new

American Vessel Attacked by Chinese

Pirates.

Pintabannina, April 4, 1854.

The ship Frigate Bird, arrived here from Monila, reports having been fired into by a Chinese piratical junk, off Pulo Foly, and being chased for ten hours, but

Opposition Telegraph Project Rejected

Bosrox, April 4, 1854.

A special committee of the Maine Legislature, to whom was referred a memorial from New York and Boston, in favor of granting the right of way for an opposition telegraph line from Portland to Calais, reported to day unanimously against the project. The promoters of this attempt to get up an opposition line to Halifax were unsparing in their denunciations of the present lines, and of the arrangements of the Associated Press; but the deliberate judgment of the committee, after a patient investigation of the whole matter, is, that the present lines are well and fairly managed, and that the arrangements are well and fairly managed, and that the arrangements of the Associated Press for getting over the European news, are, under all the circumstances, best calculated to afford an adequate revenue to the lines, and to protect the commercial public from the depredations of speculations.

The bill in relation to the Pennsylvania Grand Junction Ralload—a matter of some interest to New York—was taken up in our State Legislature to-day, but no action was had upon it. Pennsylvania Grand Junction Railro

Harronn. April 4, 1854.

Seymes & Co. was entirely destroyed by the fire this morning.

Arrival of the Jas. Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 4, 1854.

The steamship Jas. Adger, from New York, arrived.

Monday night, at eleven o'close.

The Florida at Savannah.

Savannan, April 4, 1854.

The ateamship Florida has arrived here from N.

York, after a passage of fifty-six bours to her wharf.

NHW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, April 4, 1854. The New York stage route bill was passed, with tringent personal liability clause.

stringent personal liability clause.

The Mariners and Seamen's Fund.
The Inebriate Asylum.
The Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company.

BYOCK IN THE SODUS RAHROAD.
The bill authorizing towns in Wayne county to subscribe for stock in the Sodus railroad, was made the special order for Friday.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill in relation to inquiries into the causes of fires.

BILLS HASSED.
The State Prison Management bill.
The bill to allow safety fund banks discount on their surplus.

surplus.

The bill making appropriations for Sing Sing prison
Appointing commissioners to examine into the affair. Appointing commissioners to examine into the of the State prisons.

Regulating the fare on the New Haven Railroad.

STATE PAPER.

Mr. Dickinson reported a bill to designate the State pa-

ing now.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

Mr. DUKINSON moved that the bill be made the special order for this afternoon. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED IN COMMITTEE.

The Senate went into Committee, and passed the follow-

The Senate went into Committee, and passed the following bills:—

To authorize a connection between the Junction Canal and the Chemung Canal, and to regulate the same.

To authorize a survey and estimate for a feeder to the Genesee Valley Canal, from the Genesee river at Wellsville, to intersect the canal near Wellsville.

To authorize the re-building of locks on the Chemung Canal feeder, of an enlarged size.

To provide for the letting of certain canal repairs by contract. A substitute offered by Mr. Dickinson was accepted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMBURG.
The Brooklyn Consolidation bill came up from the House, and a motion to refer it to a select committee, to report complete, was rejected.

The bill designating a State paper was ordered to a third reading without amendment.

Adjourned.

Assembly.
ALBANY, April 4, 1864. ALBANY, April 4, 1864.

BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMSBURG CONSOLIDATION.

Motion was made to reconsider the vote passing the Brooklyn Consolidation bill. Lost.

Brooklyn Consolidation bill. Lost.
BILL PASSED.

To amend the charter of the Manhattan Savings bank. To amend the charter of the Fire Department of the city of New York.

Relative to recognizances in the city of New York.

The House concurred with the Senate in its amendments to the Utica Commissioners. Also, to amend the charter of Ogdensburg; to amend the charter of Lockport; for the preservation of the public health; to amend the bill authorizing the city of Auburn to take railroad stock; to amend the charter of the Yonkers Savings Bank; to the bill for establishing stage routes in the city of New York; and to the New York City Tax bill.

DEFEAT OF THE NEW YORK FOILES BILL.

Bank; to the bill for establishing stage routes in the city of New York; and to the New York City Tax bill.

DEFEAT OF THE NEW YORK POLICE BILL.

The bill to provide for the election of the Chief of Police of the city of New York came up on its passage.

Mr. CONKLING moved to re-commit the bill.

This motion was discussed by Messrs. CONKLING, MAGUIR and BARLOW, when the bill was lost, and a motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider was carried.

GENERAL BANKING LAW.

Mr. CASE reported complete the bill to amend the General Banking law.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF CITIES.

Mr. BACKUS, under a privileged motion, stated that during his absence the question had been taken on the bill to consolidate the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg. He repelled the idea that he had "dodgod" the question, and proceeded to oppose the bill at length.

Mr. BERGEN and Mr. NOREN briefly replied, as did also Mr. LITHELOHN and Mr. MCGUIRE.

Mr. CONKLING SUSTAINE PRISON MANAGEMENT.

The HOUSE CONCULTED IN SENDER'S AMENDER.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
BILLS PASSED.
Relative to the powers of Commissioners of Emigra-

tion.

Allowing certain subscriptions to the stock of the Eufialo and Pittsburg railroad.

In relation to the Mariner's Asylum.

In relation to the Mariner's Asylum.

3. P. Wood reported a bill to provide for the extension of the manufacture of cearse with.

12GISLATIVE VISIT TO NEW YORK.

A resolution was adopted, to take from Friday to Tuesday next to visit New York.

A resolution to supply members with a copy of the Re-vised Statutes was rejected. Adjourned.

The Connecticut Election. HARTFORD, April 4-1 P. M.

The returns received thus far show the election of fifteen whig Senators, two democrats, and four to hear from: eighty-seven whig Representatives and forty-one

impossible at present to give an estimate of the popular vote.

Harfford, April 4—10 P. M.

The returns of the election are still decisive of a complete opposition triumph, and the administration paper here concedes the defeat of its party.

About two-thirds of the House are opposition; and of twenty one Senators the democrats have elected their candidates in the thirteenth and seventeenth districts, and probably the eighteenth and nineteenth.

The successful party fired 100 guns to-night, and paraded the city with music.

Hartford, April 4—11 P. M.

Fifteen whig and three democratic Senators are elected, and three districts remain to be heard from.

124 whigs and anti-Nebraska Representatives, and seventy-four democrate are chosen, and there are about thirty to hear from.

Mr. Ingham, the democratic candidate for Governor, will lack several thousand votes of an election.

Congressional Election in Massachusetts. Further returns from the First Congressional district show the election of Thomas D. Ellot, whig, by about 500 majority. Mr. Eliot is a determined opponent of the Nebraska bill.

George W. Clinton and J. A. Verplank, the unsuccessful candidates for Secretary of State at the last election, were to day elected as Judges of the Superior Court.

Portland Municipal Election. Our municipal election to day resulted in the re-eletion of Mr. Cahoon, the present Mayor. The vote stop For Crhoon, 1,568; Neal Dow, Maine law, 1,484.

Cincinnatt Charter Election.
CINCINNATI, April 4, 1854.
Our charter election, yesterday, resulted in the choice
of a majority of independent candidates. On the general
city ticket, three democrats and four independents were
elected.

Business in Philadelphia

The weather to-day is cloudy, but day and pleasant. The city presents quite an animated appearance, and business is reviving with wonderful rapidity. Stocks are better. Money is easier, and confidence is becoming daily more general.

The Western railroad train from here was loaded with merchandise valued at \$1,000,000, principally for Harrisburg and Pittsburg. When the cars passed Altona they contained 614 persons.

Markets.

New Orkeans, April 3, 1854.

There has been a large export demand in our cotton market to-day, and the sales reached 10,000 bales. Midding is quoted at 9c. Ohio flour has declined to \$5.75, and is dull. Exchange on New York is at ½ per cent premium. Freights have declined.

Coroner's Inquest.

A FATAL ACCIDENT OF HIM THEND AVENUE RAHLROAD.—
Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest at the New York
Hospital on the body of Louis Jouy, aged 29 years, a native of this State, who died in the hospital on Menday
evening, in consequence of being accidentally run over by
one of the Third Avenue Rallroad cars. E appeared by
the evidence before the Coroner that deceased and his
friend, Charles Banta, on Monday afternoon were driving
up the Third avenue at a smart trot, and endeavored to
pass between the car and a cart, but in the attempt the
wheel of the wagon struck against the cart. The conous
sion upset the wagon, and threw the deceased and Mr.
Hanta out. The deceased was thrown between the horses
of the car, and before the driver could stop the car wheel
had passed over both legs of deceased, causing a crushed
fracture of the left leg and a simple fracture of the right.
The unfortunate man was taken to the hospital, where he
died in a few hours after. The jury rendered the following verdied: —"That deceased came to his death by being
accidentally thrown from a wagon, and run over by one
of the Third Avenue Railroad cars. The jury further

wife of Eliphalet Foster, of Davis county, N. C., had children at one birth a few days ago.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

The Czar Refuses to Accede to the Propositions of the Western Powers.

IMMENSE WAR PREPARATIONS.

THE PROPOSED PARTITION OF TURKEY.

The Secret Correspondence between Russia and England.

Egypt and Candia to be Given to England, and the Turkish European Provinces to Russia.

NEW MAP OF EUROPE THE POSITION OF THE CENTRAL POWERS.

THE AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE GREAT STRUGGLE. THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

The New Treaty between Turkey, England and France. CONSOLS DECLINED.

SLIGHT FALL IN BREADSTUFFS.

&c., &c., &c. The Collins mail steamship Baltic, Captain Briggs, arrived at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liver

The Baltic left New York at noon on Saturday, March 4; but in consequence of the fog, was compelled to anchor in the lower bay. Got underway the next (Sunday) morning, and crossed the bar at Sandy Hook at 9 A. M

She proceeded favorably until Thursday, 9th, at 5 P. M., when, in latitude 46 30, longitude 47 00, in a fog, she run into an opening in an immense ice pack filled with icebergs, and, owing to the fog, was unable to find the way out until Saturday, at noon, in latitude 44, longitude 48 40, having run a distance of over 300 mHes to the south and west, between a large number of icebergs and large patches of field ice. On saturday night and Sunday, 12th, soon after getting clear of the ice, encountered a violent gale from W. to N.N.W. During the remainder of the voyage more moderate weather was experienced, and the ship arrived at Liver-

pool on Sunday, 19th, at 3 A.M. On her return the Baltic left Liverpool on Thursday, the 23d, passing the Rock Light at 5 A. M. She has experienced a continuation of very heavy weather from

The Baltic is under command of Capt. Geo. Briggs, Capt. Comstock having left the ship at Liverpool on a visit to the Continent. She brings Liverpool dates of the 23d, with London

papers of the 22d, and a telegraphic despatch of midnight, of the latter date, also from London. The Europa arrived off Holyhead at 230 P. M. on Monday, the 20th, but did not reach her wharf until early

on Tuesday merning.

The Cambria had returned from Malta, and will be again despatched. It is announced that despatches from St. Petersburg

had reached Vienna and Berlin, stating that Russia rejects altogether the ultimatissimum of the Western The Marquis of Clanricarde failed to elicit from the government its intentions with respect to neutral flags in the coming war. His endeavor to gain precise infor-

inquiries on the same subject. A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that Baron garrison the strongholds, from Abo, in Finland, to the Gulf of Livonia. These will be supported lasted two hours; and it is reported that on the explanathe Russian Minister in that capital

Another despatch states that something of extreme importance was settled on Friday, the 17th ult., between the Austrian and Prusian governments, as a member of the Prussian embassy went to Oderberg by special train, immediately after a conference between Count Buol and

Seventy thousand men had been quartered at Sebastopol, and thirty thousand at Odessa. Between Moscow and Odessa one hundred thousand were on the march. The Russians were preparing chains to stretch across the mouths of the Danube. The Russian subjects in Tur key, England and France are about to be summoned to n home. The export of gold from Russia is reported to be prohibited. Since the prohibition of the export of corn from Odessa, the price had fallen from 9 to 3 silver

roubles. Failures were feared at Odessa. We learn that reinforcements had arrived at Kalefat. The Russians, it is said, will assume the offensive in

The French government had received intelligence of the conclusion of the convention between England, France and Turkey. These Powers bind themselves to pursue no separate negotiation with Russia, and the defence of Tur

The aspect of the London stock markets was very flat. and prices were lower, while the tendency was, if any thing, somewhat inclined towards a further fall. There was not a very active business doing in consols, and the quotations were 80% to 80% for money and 80% to % for account. Exchequer bills are 5s. to 10s. prem.

Four French ships of war, under the command of Admiral Deschenes, have sailed from Toulon to join Napier's fleet in the Baltic. The ships sent are the Auster litz, 100 guns; the Hercule, Duquesclen and Trident. Sir Charles Napier, in the steam frigate Valorous, ar

rived at Copenhagen on the 20th. The first acts of Fund Effendi on reaching Janina were to grant a general amnesty, and remit part of the taxes; and, secondly, to send a messenger to Athens to demanan explanation of the conduct of the Greek government

There are reports of some further difficulties with the Greek insurgents, but they are of no authenticity. The Danish ministry remained in office. Abd-cl-Kader has contributed 6,000 france, at Broussa.

towards the expenses of the war.

On the 20th, in the Commons, Mr. Kinnaird put the following motion:-In what State the correspondence between the British and United States governments, with reference to colored seamen, being British subjects, on the vessels to which they belong arriving at a port in any of the Southern States, being imprisoned on account of their color, now is; and whether there would be any objection to lay the correspondence on the table of the House? Lord John Russell, in reply, stated that there had been a great deal of correspondence, and beneficial changes had been proposed in Georgia and South Carolina, which would soon be carried into effect. He thought it was better not to produce the correspondence, as hopes were entertained that there would be great improvement

in the legislation of the States he had mentioned

London, Tuesday, March 21, 1854.

The German Powers the Crisis-Rejection of the Ulti matum by the Ca The Russian Marine-Russian Military Preparations—The Secret Documents—The Christians—New Map of Europe, by Louis Napoleon—Anniversary of Washington's Birth Day, at

On more than one occasion I have alluded in my let ters to the very ambiguous line of conduct of Austria and Prussia. It is now quite clear that both the great German powers are determined to remain neutral—as long mount to a declaration in favor of Russia. I do not mean to say that either Prussia or Austria will openly take arms for the Emperor Nicholas; but they first give him their moral support and their political influence, and ultimately God knows what they may not do. It seems

general raing of her provinces out of fremahip to Nicholas; but Austria is not to be trusted, though I learn from very good sources that Count Buol, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given the most solemn assurances to the English government that she has not the slightest intention of giving sid to Russis. Meantime she is arming on an extensive scale, and her army on] the Servian frontier will soon be 150,000 strong. Similar pre-parations are taking place in every portion of her coions. Austria is a vast camp. The new loan of fifty millions of florins (five millions sterling) has already been subscribed. Rothschild subscribed ten millions, and Tina five mill'ons of florins towards it. Fancy 150,000 or 200,000 of the best disciplined troops in Europe, suddenly walking over, generals and all, to the Russians, by command of their Emperor. I do not think, however, this is to be feared. It is from Prussia that the Western Powers meet with the greatest obstacle, or rather from the royal family of Prussia, for the sympathies of the people are strong in favor of the Western Powers, and equally strong against Russia. King Frede-

rick William, of Prussia, is not a very strong-minded man, and his sister is the present Empress of Russia, who has great power over him. He is continually receiving letters from his sister urging him to join Rus sia. The Prince of Prussia is also Russian; the ministers, on the other hand, are decidedly anti-Russian. There are symptoms evident in Prussia already of great discon-tent at this sacrifice of the people's interest to family and dynastic ties; mutterings loud and deep have been heard in the streets of Berlin, and rumors are already current of a military revolution in Prussia on a far larger scale than that of 1848. Another consequence is that Louis Napoleon has resolved to form a French army on the ne, as a precautionary measure. Europe will shortly

As regards the rumors of new negotiations of peace, they are rumors, and not worth listening to. The hour of negotiations is just. The rejection of the last ultima turn of the Western Powers by the Csar has been received here and at Paris by telegraph. It has not been yet officially communicated to the Foreign Secretary. As soon as it is a royal message will be sent down to the houses of Parliament, and the official declaration of war will follow. Sir Charles Napler's fleet is already in the Baltic. English ambessador at Berlin sent him a courier with the news of the rejection of the ultimatum as soon as he received it, that he might a:t according to any previous nstructions he might have received. The armaments of Russia on the Faltic are on an immense scale, and hard blows will take place. The Russian navy can, to say the least, show fight. The following statement is, I

say the least, show fight. The following statement is, \$1 believe, reliable:—

The entire marine of Russia is collected at two stations, those of the Baltic and of the Black Sea. Of these, that of the Baltic is divided into three sections, and that of the Black Sea into two. But this does not include the various gunboats and small craft. Each division of the fleet consists usually of one three-decker, eight two-deckers, six frigates, one corvette and five smaller vessels. Thus, the Baltic fleet would number twenty-seven vessels of the line, including three three-deckers, eighteen frigates, and fifteen corvettes, brigs, and smaller vessels. The state of the Black Sea, on the other hand, will amount to eighteen vessels of the line, and among them three three-deckers, besides twelve frigates, ten corvettes, and several steamers. Hence, the Russian marine amounts in all to forty-five vessels of the line, thirty frigates, iwe corvettes, and twenty brigs, besides the very considerable force of steamers and gunboats, which the Russian inspiration places at 400 or 500 vessels. The aggregate of the Russian crews is given at 50,600 men, of whom 30,800 belong to the Baltic, and 19,800 to the Black Sea fleet. The grant Russian three-deckers are the Russia, of 130 guns, the Twelve Apostles, of 120 guns; the Three Saints, of 120, and the Warsaw, of 120. Admiral Prince Menschikoff is at the head of the naval staff; the Grand Duke Constantine is high admiral of the Russian fleets; Von Kolsakoff and Von Ricord are also admirals. Among the vice admirals are persons named Glasenass, Ratschaloff, Von Berg, Count Heyder, Von Lütge, Putiatin, Karniloff, Nachimof Kumany, Melichoff, Bogdenovich, Von Plater, &c.

Her land preparations on the Gulf of Finland, are impressed. Her land preparations on the Gulf of Finland, are im-

mense. The Emperor in person, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine, has just visited all the fortreases, the three principal ones of which are-Cronstadt. Orienbaum, and Helsingfors. The corps of guards and grenadiers—the first mustering 36,650 effective infantry, 3,290 cavalry, with 2,000 sappers, 3,000 artillery, and 116 field pieces; and the second the same number of infantry, sappers and artillery, with 5.728 cavalry and 112 field pieces, or a total of 73,060 flite infantry, 19,000 cavalry, 6,000 artillery, and 4,000 sappers, making a general total of 104,000 in round numbers-are destined to by the special Finland corps of 14,000 men, and by Inward Guard," of which there are about six battalions of 1,000 men each, in the districts from St. Petersburg to Riga, inclusive; so that, at the smallest computation, the effective force disposable between Abo and Riga amounts to 120,000 men, with 260 field pieces. It appears, however, that the second corps d'armes, aitherto occupying Poland, has received orders, and will commence its march to the East forthwith. It is to be replaced by the first corps, occupying at present the government of Minsk, and by part of the corps of guards. Nearly the whole of the frontier governments of Russia, from Finland to the Prussian frontiers, and thence from Poland to Bessarabia and the Crimes, have been placed under martial law, by a ukase of the 6th instant. In addition to the forces above mentioned, sixty battalions of reserve, consisting of the fifth battalion of as many infantry regiments, have been completed, and are in The fact alone of these immense preparations will

suffice to convince any one that Nicholas will show fight. and from the Baltic to the Black Sea there may soon be heard one continuous roar of artillery. I believe that Denmark, Sweden and Norway will declare for France and England at the first outbreak. Large sums have been voted in their respective Parliaments almost unani mously, for army and navy. The Prussian Chambers have likewise voted thirty millions of dollars for warlike preparations, and the Sardin'an Chamber the sum of thirty millions of francs.

The documents I alluded to in my last-the secret and confidential plans of Russia respecting the proposed dis memberment of the Ottoman Empire-have been presented to Parliament and published in extense in all the London journals. If any doubt existed in the mind of any man as to the intentions of the Emperor Nicholas with regard to Turkey, these documents will dispel it. The proposed dismemberment was indignantly rejected at the time by the English government; but one would think that the knowledge of the fact ought to have enlightened them as to the object of Prince Menschikoff's mission. It is seldom that documents of this confidential and seeret nature find the light of publicity; it is a glance behind the scenes of the political curtain with a vengeance. I leave it with you to analyze the documents yourself: they are well worth perusal. Candia and Egypt are offered to England. Turkey is spoken of by the Czar as poor sick man, that may any day slip through our fineers, and it is necessary to be prepared with the steps to e taken at his dissolution. The Emperor expressly declares that he would not allow the establishment of a Bezantine empire. So much for the hopes of the Greeks The idea that his recent interference was to benefit the Christian subjects of the Porte, also falls to the ground, as he avows his object the dissolution of the Ottoman

As regards the condition of the Christians in the East, a telegraphic summary of the treaty between the Western Powers and Turkey has been received in London. It is as

CONSTANTINOTES, March 9, 1854.
Yesterday (8th) a four hours' conference was held between the English and French Ambassadors and Reschiñ Facha, touching the convention between the Western Powers and Turkey. The chief points are—

1. The Porte engages never to negotiate with Russia without the intervention of the Western Powers.
2. Amelioration of the condition of the Christians.
A separate treaty is annexed, for the following four points:—

dicial proceedings.

3. Right to hold landed property without distinction of

ationality or religion.

4. The civil rights of the Christians admitted in the army and the civil service.

The destination of the English and French forces is to be left to the decision of the Sultan. You will see that the Christians are well provided for.

The same telegraph says.—
Russia has prohibited the exportation of corn from Odessa.

Turkey has also prohibited the exportation of corn.
The Porte is preparing an expedition to Greece.
General Burgoyne is gone to Schumla.

Ibraila and Galate, on the Danube, but no regular Sglat-Danube there; and we now hear that Omer Pacha int anticipating them, and will attempt to drive them out of the Principalities. The news of the embarkation of the English troops had reached Cons antinopie, and greatly encouraged the Turkish government. The French troops have already commenced embarking at Toulon a

The subscriptions to the I seach loan have already ex eeded 325,000,000 france.

We have now before us the speech of Baron Manteuffel o the Prussian Cambers, on the 18th inst., which may be regarded as the offic at statement of Prussia's policy M. de Manteuffel alludes to negotiations with German Powers. This is an allus on to Austria, with whom Prussia is desirous of forming a neutral treaty, and if possi-ble, dragging in the whole of the German Confederation.

A considerable sensation has been created in Paris, in political circ'es, and the sensation will spread to all 'The Map of Europe.'' I believe that there is no doubt but that it was written by Louis Napoleon. It was published by his private publisher, and then, on second thoughts, suppressed. Not more than two or three copies ecaped. One found its way into the hands of the Paris correscondent of the Morning Chronicle, and it is published in colors in the Chronicle of to-day.

It is in every respect a most carious document—it is in fact a remodelling of the map of Europe, cutting down Russia's power to narrow limits. The document is so mportant that I annex it in extenso.

Louis Napoleon proposes to restore Finland to Sweden, to give Poland to Prussia as a kingdom under the sovereignty of Prussia, to give Lomba:dy to Piedmont. In in demnification for the loss of I ombardy, he proposes giving Moldavia and Pessurabia to Austria-the Ottor empire to have the whole of the Crimea and the trans-Caucasian countries in Asia. France and England not to have any addition of territory. It is a bold scheme, and

The insurrection in Greece continues The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was elebrated at Athens on the 22d February, at Mr. King's. the United States Consul. Mr. King spoke at great 'ength have not time to translate his speech as given in the

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE ANGLO-RU-SIAN CONFIDENTIAL COR-RESPONDENCE ON TURKEY. THE PROPOSALS OF THE CZAR FOR THE PARTITION OF THE OTTOMAN BUPIRE.

OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The following communications respecting Turkey, made to her Majesty's government by the Emperor of Russia, with the answers returned to them, (January to April, 1863.) have been presented to both houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty:

MEMORANDEM BY COUNT NESSUROBE, DELIVERED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, AND FOUNDED ON COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA SURSINGUISTIC TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S VISIT TO ENGLAND, IN JUNE, 1864.

Russia and England are mutually considered with the

Russia and England are mutually penetrated with the conviction that it is for their common interest that the Ottoman Porte should maintain itself in the state of indesendence and of territorial possession which at present constitutes that empire, as that political combination is the one which is most compatible with the general interest of the maintenance of peace.

Being agreed on this principle, Russia and England have an equal interest in uniting their efforts in order to keep up the existence of the Ottoman Empire, and to avert all the dangers which can place in jeopardy its safety.

With this object, the essential point is to suffer the Porte to live in recose, without needlessly disturbing it

by diplomatic bickerings, and without interfering with

by diplomatic bickerings, and without interfering with out absolute necessity in its internal affairs.

In order to carry out skilfully this system of for bearance, with a view to the well understood interest of the Porte, two things must not be lost sight of. They are these:

In the first place, the Porte has a constant tendency to extricate itself from the engagements imposed upon it by the treaties which it has concluded with other powers. It hopes to do so with impunity, because it reckops on the mutual jealousy of the Cabinets. It thinks that if it fails in its engagements towards one of them the rest will espouse its quarrel, and will screen it from all responsibility.

It is essential not to confirm the Porte in this delusion. Every time that it fails in its obligations towards one of the great powers, it is the interest of all the rest to make it sensible of itserror, and seriously to exhort it to act rightly towards the Cabinet which demands just reparation.

As soon as the Porte shall perceive that it is not supported by the other Cabinets, it will give way, and the differences which have arisen will be arranged in a con-

ent in the situation of the Porte; it is the difficulty which exists in reconciling the respect due to the sovereign authority of the Sultan, founded on the Musaulman law, with the forbearance required by the interests of the Christian population of that empire.

This difficulty is real. In the present state of feeding in Europe, the Cabinets cannot see with indifference the Christian population in Turkey exposed to flagrant acts of oppression and religious intolerance.

It is necessary constantly to make the Ottoman ministers sensible of this truth, and to persuade them that they can only reckon on the friendship and on the support of the great powers on the condition that they treat the Christian subjects of the Porte with toleration and with mildness.

with mildness.

While insisting on this truth it will be the duty of

therity.

It will be the duty of the foreign representatives, guided by these principles, to act among themselves in a perfect spirit of agreement. If they address remonstrances to the Porte, those remonstrances must bear a real character of unsalmity, though divested of one of exclusive dictation.

By persevering in this system with calmness and moderation, the representatives of the great Cabinets of Europe will have the best chance of succeeding in the stops which they may take, without giving occasion for complications which might affect the tranquillity of the Ottoman empire. If all the great Powers frankly adopt this line of conduct, they will have a well-founded expectation of preserving the existence of Turkey.

However, they must not conceal from themselves how many elements of dissolution that empire contains within itself. Unforescent chroumstances may hasten its fall, without its being in the power of the friendly Cabinets to prevent it.

As it is not given to human foresight to settle beforehand a plan of action for such or such unlooked for case, it would be premature to discuss eventualities which may nover be realized.

In the uncertainty which hovers over the future, a single fundamental idea seems to admit of a really practical application; it is that the danger which may recult from a catastrophe in Turkey will be much diminished, if, in the event of its occurring, Russia and England have come to an understanding will be the more beneficial, inastmuch as it will have the full assent of Austria. Betops let and Russia there exists already an entire conformity of principles in regard to the signing of Turkey, in a comment interest of censervation and poace.

In order to render their union more efficacious, there would remain nothing to be aksented but that England should be seen to associate herself thereto with the same view.

should be seen to associate herself thereto with the same view.

The reason which recommends the establishment of this agreement is very simple.

On land Russia exercises in regard to Turkey a preponderant action.

On sea England occupies the same position. Isolated, the action of these two Powers might do much mischief. United, it can produce a real benefit; thence, the advantage of coming to a previous understanding before having recourse to action.

This notion was in principle agreed upon during the Emperor's last residence in London. The result was the eventual engagement, that if anything unforeseen occurred in Turkey, Russia and England should previously concert together as to the course which they should pursue in common.

The object for which Russia and England will have to come to an understanding may be expressed the fol-

The object for which Russia and Engand
come to an understanding may be expressed if the following manner:—

1. To seek to maintain the existence of the Ottoman
empire in its present state. It leads that political combination shall be possible.

2. If no foresee that it must crumble to pieces, to enter
into precious concert as to everything relating to the establishment of a new order of things, intended to replace that
which now exists, and, in conjunction with each other,
to see that the change which may have occurred in the
internal situation of that empire shall not injuriously
affect either the security of their own States and the
rights which the treatice assure to them respectively, or
the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe.

For the purpose thus stated, the policy of Russia and
of Austria, as we have already said, is closely united by
the principle of perfect identity. If England, as the principal maritime power, acts in concert with them, it is to
be supposed that France will find herself obliged to act
in conformity with the course agreed upon between St.

Petersburg, London and Viens.

Conflict between the great Powers being thus obviated,
it is to be hoped that the peace of Europe will be maintained, even in the midst of such serious circumstances.

It is to secure this object of common interest, if the case
occurs, that, as the Empecor agreed with her Bertannic
occurs, that, as the Empecor agreed with her Bertannic